

Fw: Explanation of Different Levels of LSRP Reviews
 Barry Tornick
 to:
 Everett.Adolph
 01/14/2011 08:17 AM
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See below, further explanation on their reviews that I had requested from Steve.

----- Forwarded by Barry Tornick/R2/USEPA/US on 01/14/2011 08:16 AM -----

From: "Steve Maybury" <Steve.Maybury@dep.state.nj.us>
 To: Barry Tornick/R2/USEPA/US@EPA
 Date: 01/14/2011 08:06 AM
 Subject: explanation of different levels of review

Barry discription of different levels of review.

Draft Deliberative

Types of Additional Review

Once an Inspector determines that additional review of a document is required, the document will be assigned to a Reviewer. There are three types of additional review that the Department will conduct; general, component/focused, and comprehensive. The overall goal of each type of review is to determine if the remediation was or will be protective of human health and the environment. The focus of each review should be on the outcome of the work that was conducted.

- NJEMs is an important component of the review process. Please refer to the "NJEMs Instructions for Reviewers" for guidance on the Reviewer's NJEMs responsibilities.

General review

A General review will encompass the entire document, but not in detail. The Reviewer should perform a cursory review of the main points of the document and focus on the outcome of the remediation.

Except for a PA, general reviews will not include reading all the text of the document. Rather, the focus will be on reviewing the key document form, CID, RE form, site history, executive summary (if available), tables, figures, conclusions, and recommendations. The Reviewer should ensure that the remediation conducted, or proposed to be conducted, is appropriate for the conditions of the site and address any affected, or potentially affected, receptors.

Component/focused review –

A Component review will focus on a specific section of the document, not the entire document. The Inspector will determine what component of the document needs to be reviewed. All information in the

document related to that component can be reviewed, but the goal is to keep the review focused on that particular component, not review the entire document. This type of review consists of assessing the information and data presented on that component of the document and conducting a thorough review.

Example: if the Inspector determines that a component review of a RAR consisting of a slurry wall to contain contaminated ground water is needed, ground water data would have to be reviewed to determine if the placement of the slurry wall was appropriate, and the specifications of the slurry wall would have to be reviewed, etc. Soil data would not be reviewed since that does not relate to the slurry wall.

Comprehensive Review -

A Comprehensive review encompasses the entire document, and provides a detailed review of all data that was submitted. The Reviewer will assess the documents for compliance with all applicable Rules and Regulations [such as the *Administrative Requirements for the Remediation of Contaminated Sites (ARRCS) Rule*, *Technical Requirements for Site Remediation (Tech Regs)*, etc.]. Comprehensive reviews include thoroughly reading the document and include review of the key document form(s), CID, RE form, site history, executive summary (if available), tables, figures, laboratory analytical data, conclusions, and recommendations. This may include reviewing additional maps such as NJ-GeoWeb or other internet services (example: Google Earth, Bing, Historic Aerials). This level of review is similar to a component review, but it encompasses the entire document.